THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE FORTNIGHT.

MONDAY, 12TH OCTOBER.

THE LORD MAYOR of London proposes to entertain Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, who is now on leave in England, at a banquet at the Mansion House. In 1880, when a similar civic honour was done, the gallant General, Sir Frederick, delivered a most important speech on the state of the army, which he subsequently followed up by an article in the *Nineteenth Century*.

BY THE last mail we learn that many influential Liberals, including Lord Hampden and Sir Thomas Brassey, denounce the socialistic doctrines of the Radical party. The latter proclaim that they believe the general election will result in the overwhelming defeat of the Liberals.

THE DEEP boring being sunk by orders of the German Government near Schaladebach, with the object of obtaining trustworthy data concerning the rate of increase of the earth's temperature toward the interior, has at present given information corroborative of what has been obtained elsewhere. "At the beginning of this year the bore had reached the depth of 1392 metres, which is believed to be the lowest yet reached. The temperature at successive stages is ascertained by a special thermometer, the principle of construction being that, as the heat increases, the mercury will expand so as to flow over the lip of an open tube. The different overflows will give the rate of increase of the temperature. It has been ascertained that the temperature at the depth of 1392 metres was 49 deg. Cent., or 120 deg. Fah. If the temperature increases regularly at this rate, the boiling point of water ought to be reached at a depth of 3,000 metres, or nearly two miles, and at forty-five miles we should find the heat at which platinum melts. This would go to show that the rigid earth's crust cannot be more than about one-ninetieth of its radius; but the rate of increase is very different in different districts."

THE *Spectator* of the 5th ultimo remarked:—"Mr. Gladstone is back again, and it is not too much to say that thirty-five millions of people are listening intently for the first word of command. If he returns to the field, no other Liberal leader will be able to command even a qualified obedience. Lord Hartington has an immense and very just Parliamentary influence; but Lord Hartington's name is to Mr. Gladstone's what Lord Wolseley's is in the minds of writers on military science as compared with the Duke of Wellington's. Lord Hartington's name is respected among experts, is known even to the people, but it is not a talisman to conjure with, not a name that dissipates opposition and guarantees victory."

COLONEL HUNT, Commissary-General, gave a lecture on the 2nd instant at the United Service Institution—Sir S. Bayley in the chair—on the subject of "Stock Farming in India," as connected with hay and other fodder farming. The lecture was in the shape of an examination of the advantages likely to result from an extension of fodder cultivation in this country. Colonel Hunt strongly advocated such cultivation as likely to lead to an improvement in Indian stock. In the course of his lecture Colonel Hunt stated that the English soldiers in this country consume yearly as rations 1,06,651 cattle and 2, 48,758 sheep.

TUESDAY, 13TH OCTOBER.

THE ELECTION at Pondicherry on Monday resulted in the return of M. Pierre Alype, as deputy to the French Chamber for the Franco-Indian Colonies. M. Alype is the "Indian people's" candidate. He was returned by a majority of about two-and-a-half votes to one. Both candidates were Radicals.

THE OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION of His Excellency the Viceroy's tour, published in the *Gazette of India*, states that he will visit Nahun, Dehra, Saharunpore, Delhi, Ulwar, Ajmere, Oodeypore, Indore, Jodhpore, Jeypore, Bhurntpore, Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Benares, arriving in Calcutta on the 12th December.

IN AN ARTICLE giving particulars of a machine to lighten the labour of computation, published in a recent number of the *Financial News*, it is stated that there is at work in the Massachusetts census office a little machine, the device of the chief clerk of the State Bureau of Statistics, which bids fair to do even more to lighten the labour of computation than the type-writer has done for pencraft. It is literally a "lightning calculator," electricity being the motive power. Over 130 calculating instruments have been in use at various times; but this is said to be the first operated by electricity without cogs, capable of entering any digit by one motion, that "carries" automatically up to any number of places, and that can also have any dial set back by hand independent of the motor.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT delivered, on the 5th instant, the judgment of the full Bench in regard to Mr. Fox's case, on the question whether the Divisional Bench of the High Court can review its own decision in criminal matters. His Lordship held that neither under the old nor under the new Criminal Procedure Code was any power given to the High Court to revise its own order. If the accused thought an error had been committed in the order, now sought to be reviewed, his only course was to apply to Government to exercise its prerogative of remitting the remainder of the sentence. The Government, pending their final decision, have determined that Mr. Fox need not be sent back to prison.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE says:—Our treatment of the heirs of political pensioners has of late years been ungenerous to a degree. Sir Henry Davies, while Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, was inclined to treat their claims with a certain amount of sympathy; and in some instances, with something more tangible. Sir Robert Egerton reverted to the good old rule, to save what you can; and it is much to the credit of Sir Charles Aitchison that a political pensioner hereafter may die, without the fear that he had left an ill-provided family to the mercies of an unfeeling Government. Sir Charles Aitchison's treatment of the case of Shahzadah Shahpur has created an impression on the whole Sadduzai fraternity, the like of which they had not experienced since the day when Government first generously provided them with a pension and a habitation.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH OCTOBER.

"WE CONGRATULATE" says the *Indian Spectator*, "Bombay suitors and litigants. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey is retiring on the 15th instant from the bench of the High Court." Why not the Bombay community too?

THE CALCUTTA correspondent of the *Times* says:—The Russian telegraph system is now so near to India that it would be a comparatively easy task to join it to the Indian system, thus giving an overland line from Calcutta to Europe. If only the Ameer could be induced to ask for lines to Cabul and Candahar, the Indian telegraph department could construct them without difficulty, and an important step would have been taken towards the establishment of a through overland line. Even if a through line were not yet carried out, still it is impossible to overestimate the importance of having direct communication between the Viceroy and the Ameer, and between the Ameer and the Governor of Candahar, while a telegraph station at the latter place would enable news from Herat to reach India in three days, supposing the post messengers travelled only five miles an hour. If a portion of the breathing time, which we seem likely to have before the next Russian advance, were spent in making these lines, and in constructing the earthwork for a railway from Chaman to Candahar, we could then await the further development of the Central Asian question with more equanimity than will be possible in the absence of such precautions.

THE FOLLOWING are the provisions of the secret treaty which is said to have been concluded between France and Burmah:—"France is granted the exclusive concession for the construction of railways in Upper Burmah. The Burmese Government guarantees 7½ per cent. on the outlay for the construction of the line between Mandalay and Tonghoo. The French Government to control the customs receipts on the Irrawaddy route as security for the interest, any surplus to be paid to Burmah. The treaty also empowers the French Government to establish a bank at Mandalay with a capital of 250 lakhs of rupees, half the shares to be taken by France, and half by Burmah. The French Government to have the control of the customs revenue from the tea trade, and the working of the Ruby mines, as security for the bank capital advanced. The treaty includes a demand of the King of Burmah upon the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company for a sum of twenty-three lakhs, and provides that, in case of non-compliance, their forests will be confiscated."

IT IS stated that the Burmese Government will be willing to receive a British Resident, but it objects to his bringing an escort.

THE FAMINE in Upper Burmah will be severe and widespread. No rain has fallen in the belt extending from sixty miles beyond Mandalay to within forty miles of the British frontier. The rice and other crops have wholly failed.

THURSDAY, 15TH OCTOBER.

IT HAS been for some time in contemplation to afford to Indian officers some inducement to study Russian. The following are stated by the *St. James's Gazette* to be the conditions of the offer:—"An order is about to be published by the India Office, under which any officer of the India Staff Corps who may have passed a qualifying examination, in England, in the Russian language, will be allowed to go to Russia for nine months, during which time he will receive the Indian pay of his rank, plus half staff allowances. Moreover, his travelling expenses will be paid; and if on his return he passes another and tougher examination in the Russian language, he will receive £200. Now this is as it should be. It is an excellent plan. But what the Indian Government has resolved to do the Home Government refuses to imitate."

CHAMPANER in Guzerat was once a flourishing city, embellished with fine streets and beautiful houses. "Now its air is weakening, its water poisonous, and its orchards and gardens the lair of the lion and tiger. Its buildings have fallen into ruin, and the possessions of its people been scattered to the winds of heaven. What changes time brings in its course"!

MR. LIONEL COHEN thus speaks of the Indian Railway guarantees:—"The conditions of each guarantee should (says Mr. Cohen) be as simple and as uniform as possible, so as not to confuse the investor with a multiplicity of competing securities, all based on one foundation, yet each one varying in detail on many points; and care should be taken not to restrict the freedom of the market by the necessary differences of price which these varying conditions inevitably produce. At the commencement of the introduction of the system of railway guarantees, the conditions of the contracts for the different railway lines were nearly identical. Five per cent. guarantee with a moiety of surplus profits, was the stereotyped form, and eight railway companies were launched on this basis. The capital which these companies ultimately raised was about 103 millions sterling. Of this amount about 12 millions was raised on debenture bonds or debenture stock; but, of the remaining 91 millions of share capital, only £1,850,000 was raised at rates other than 5 per cent. Within the past four years five companies have been incorporated, and have issued rather more than ten millions of capital, of which about two millions have been raised by debenture bonds. In all these five companies the conditions of the concession have materially varied." Progress is the order of the day, no matter whether it be backward or forward. How can the great officers of State justify their pay unless they be acting.

A CURIOUS case, Stafford vs. Budd, was recently tried in Victoria, in which the plaintiff sued for £2,000 damages for the loss of her husband, who died from melancholia and fear of hydrophobia, after being bitten by defendant's dog. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for £500.

THE KING of Italy, though only 41 years of age, has hair as white as snow. His beautiful consort, Queen Marguerita, lately received a box of hair dye, and begged His Majesty to try and darken his hair a little. Next morning, when the Queen walked in

her flower garden, her pet poodle approached her, changed from a lovely white to an indescribable green; the King soon arrived, and admitted he had tried the dye on her pet, and intended next to operate on her parrot. On returning to his room His Majesty discovered that all the dye had disappeared. Even lovely Queens have little tempers.

FRIDAY, 16TH OCTOBER.

IN THE vast prairies of Texas a little plant is to be found which, under all circumstances of climate, change of weather, rain, frost, or sunshine, invariably turns its leaves and flower to the north. "If a solitary traveller be making his way across those wilds without a star to guide, or compass to direct him, he finds a monitor in a humble plant, and follows its guidance—certain that it will not mislead him."

PROFESSOR TYNDALL, in a recent lecture on electricity, produced the clothes of a man who was taking refuge under a tree when it was struck by lightning. It was a foolish thing, he observed, to go under a tree during an electric storm, unless a person stood some distance from the trunk. In this particular case, however, the man's clothes were very wet, and, though they were very much torn, they formed a sufficiently good conductor for the lightning, and he escaped with his life. Had his raiment been dry he would inevitably have been killed. Producing the man's boots, the lecturer pointed out that the uppers were torn to pieces by the electric fluid in its anxiety to reach the earth, but the sole, into the construction of which iron largely entered in the shape of hobnails, formed a good conductor, and was not hurt.

SIR WILLIAM THOMSON, of Glasgow, the eminent electrician, has been appealed to under novel circumstances to dissect an umbrella:—During a recent passage of the steamer, *Princess Beatrice*, from Lorne to Stranraer, the man at the wheel called the attention of the commander, Captain Campbell, to the fact that the compass, since a certain passenger had taken up a position near it, had ceased to work truly, the needle being irresistibly attracted toward the stranger. On being questioned, the gentleman professed himself unconscious of having anything in the nature of a magnet about him, but a series of experiments ultimately resulted in the discovery that the magnetic influence which had caused the compass to vary to such an extent as to make it unreliable, was located in the traveller's umbrella, the slightest movement of which was instantly responded to by the needle. Captain Campbell induced the owner to sell him the magic umbrella, which, having been tried with similar results on the largest compasses to be found in Belfast, has now been forwarded for inspection to the distinguished scientist already mentioned. The matter is of more importance than might at first sight appear, since it is obvious that the compass—in a fog, for instance—would be a very unsafe guide to steer by if its indications were liable to be falsified by the accidental proximity of an umbrella.

NUMEROUS German spies are reported to have been discovered in the Eastern provinces of France. It is stated that a German General, with two other officers, have been arrested at Belfort, taking plans of the defences. They were conducted to the frontier under an escort.

SATURDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

THE GOVERNMENT of India place on record the recognition by the Viceroy of the services rendered to Government by Major-General A. Cunningham, Director-General of the Archæological Survey. His Excellency ventures to express a hope that he may, in the leisure of his retirement, be able to bring together in a permanent shape the numerous and valuable archæological notes which he is understood to have collected during his service. The complement is well deserved. No single individual has done more for Indian Archæology than the gallant General. Consequent on the retirement of General Cunningham, the following gentlemen are appointed surveyors in the Archæological Department:—Mr. J. Beglar, for Bengal and Assam; Major J. Keith, for the N. W. Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces; Mr. C. Rodgers for the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. All bad without exception.

THE PRESENT High Chancellor of Germany has for his medical attendant, the famous Schweininger, whose acquaintance he formed at the baths of Karlsbad. Feeling slightly unwell one day, Bismarck sent for the doctor, who made all haste to respond to the summons, and, on his arrival at the Chancellor's residence, began to make such minute enquiries as to his ailment, that the latter, losing all patience, abruptly said, "Fragen sie nicht so viel!" "Do not question me so much!" Schweininger, not in the least dismayed by this chilling rejoinder, calmly replied; "Your Excellency, I abide by your orders. Nevertheless if you wish to have your ailment attended to without any questions being asked, send for a veterinary surgeon who is accustomed to treat his patients in this manner." The Chancellor nearly fell backwards on hearing this retort of the doctor. It is said, that, at first, he wanted to strangle his medical adviser, but, after a moment's silence, he overcame his anger, and recovering his natural imperturbability of manner, thus made answer to the disciple of Æsculapius:—"Well, if it must be so, cross-question me, but I hope you will prove to be as clever a physician as you have shewn yourself to be an unpolished personage."

THE *Java Bode* of the 4th September, draws attention to an increasing and widely spread revival going among Mahomedans in Java with the object of arousing fanatical feelings among the Javanese, who are generally indifferent in religious matters, and stirring them up to sedition and hostility towards Europeans. The officials shut their eyes to the unwearied efforts of the fanatics for Islam, however busily they carry on their work at Batavia and in the interior; nevertheless persons thoroughly acquainted with native society by years of experience and thorough study have asserted continually within the last few months that Europeans in Java are moving about on a volcano.

MONDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

THE SOCIETY for reforming the method of dressing ladies' hair in Japan is growing and prospering. The latest news is that all the ladies of the Normal School (*Shihan Gakko*) have enrolled themselves as members, and will never more, twist their locks into the *shimada*, the *marumage*, the *ichogayexhi*, or any other cognate device, whatever that may be.

THE *Vaterland*, which is the organ of the Austrian Clerical party, is very suspicious as to the motives that have made Prince Bismarck so conciliatory in the Caroline Islands question. It says:—"The ambitious Minister seems to have reckoned for once without taking all the figures of his sum into calculation. There was a German fleet off Zanzibar which could very easily have relieved Spain of some of her colonies if she had stood alone, but Prince Bismarck seems to have received a hint that in case of war she would not stand alone; hence his sudden and unwonted humility."

THE EDUCATIONAL Department of Madras has formulated a very complete scheme of technical education for that Presidency. The immediate motive seems to have been a desire to do something for the Eurasian community, whose claims were formally urged upon the Government about a year ago. But the scheme has taken a wider scope, and aims at creating a science and art department in the general system of public education. We hope there will be something more substantial than the name.

AN INGENIOUS instrument for ascertaining the distances of accessible and inaccessible points from the observer and from each other has been invented by Dr. Luigi Cerebotani, a professor of the University of Verona. This apparatus consists mainly of a pair of telescopes mounted on a stand and fixed on a tripod for use. The telescopes are both brought to bear on the object, and a reading is then taken from a graduated scale on the instrument, which compared with a set of printed tables gives the distance. By this means the inventor obviates the necessity for the base line, which has hitherto had to be laid down in these operations, and he dispenses with all trigonometrical calculations. Distances can be measured between far-off objects, and by means of a sheet of paper fixed on a drawing-board, a rough plan of the country under measurement can be sketched. In the same way the distances of ships at sea or of moving objects on land can be determined. The apparatus appears to be well adapted for land surveying, and particularly for military purposes. In fact, it is stated to have been already adopted in the German army in the latter connection, and it is about to be tried by the authorities of our War Department. A practical trial has been made with this instrument on Thames Embankment, when its varied usefulness was demonstrated. The instrument has been christened Teletopometer.

TUESDAY, 20TH OCTOBER.

THE PARTY accompanying the Viceroy on his tour will consist of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, Lord William Beresford, Mr. H. M. Durand, Surgeon J. Findlay, Major Cooper, Lieutenants the Hon. C. Harbord, Lord H. Russel, A Balfour, L. Gordon and Mr. McFerran.

THE DIRECTOR of Public Instruction in Madras has been requested by the Local Government to consider and report at an early date what steps should be taken in that Presidency to give effect to the wishes of the Government of India with regard to the encouragement of the study of epigraphy. Why should epigraphy be independent of Government Archæologists and Epigraphists? They are paid heavily enough for their duties.

FROM Vienna it is reported that the Russian Minister of War has ordered that no Russian regiment is in future to have more than one-eighth of its officers of German extraction.

A NEW and curious remedy for fever has been discovered in a malarious district of Russia. It consists of a powder prepared in this way: Live crabs are poured over with whisky until they fall asleep; then they are put on a bread pan in a hot oven, thoroughly dried and pulverised, and the powder passed through a fine sieve. One dose, a teaspoonful, is generally sufficient to cure the intermittent fever; in very obstinate cases a second dose is required. Each dose is invariably preceded by a glass of aloe brandy, as a purgative. Thanks to the British Government whisky is largeiy imported every year, and crabs are nowhere scarce, and the trial of the nostrum need not be difficult.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST OCTOBER.

A CORRESPONDENT at Tashkend informs a St. Petersburg paper, the *Russ*, that the army of Turkestan, exclusive of fortress garrisons, now comprises 30 battalions of Infantry, six regiments of Cossack Cavalry, and ten batteries of Artillery. If we take the strength of the Infantry battalion at 900, of the Cossack regiment at 900, and of the Battery at 200, with 8 guns, this would give 27,000 Infantry, 5,400 Cavalry, 2,000 Artillery and 80 guns; or a total of 34,400 men and 80 guns. The strength of the Turkestan Army, two years ago—including the fortress garrisons—was put down at 26,213 Infantry, 7,618 Cavalry, and 76 guns. The same correspondent states that the Tashkend garrison consists of four Rifle and four line battalions, five Cossack regiments, and three batteries with 24 guns.

SAYS *Truth*:—The Duke of Connaught is anxious to return to India, but the Queen would prefer that he should remain in England. There is more than one desirable berth vacant in India for which the Duke is eligible, and I suppose that his fate will be settled definitely before the end of this month.

THERE ARE serious fears of an extensive native rising in Java, owing to the growth of religious fanaticism stimulated by the priests and hadjis. The feeling towards Europeans has changed so much for the worse that experienced residents regard the future with grave apprehension. To guard against any sudden outbreak, the Dutch authorities have placed strong detachments of troops at four of the most important strategic points in the island, so as to be at hand at short notice.

MR. F. R. HOGG is expected to return to India by the end of next month, if not earlier. If rumours are to be believed, considerable changes are likely to be made in the Postal Department. It is reported that a new Secretariat is to be formed under the Government of India in the Postal and Telegraph Department, of which Mr. Hogg is to be Secretary, and Mr. Kisch, the Officiating Postmaster-General, Bengal, probably the Under-Secretary. The post of Director-General in that case will be abolished. Mr. James will probably remain at the head of the executive postal service in Bengal.

THURSDAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

IN AN article headed "Can we hurt England?" *United Ireland*, Mr. Parnell's paper, deals with Mr. Chamberlain's recent figures, and sets forth the injury 4,000,000 of Irish people can do the 34,000,000 of people in the United Kingdom. There is, it says, the possibility of a great national boycotting decree against English commercial travellers, the boycotting of every English official, soldier, and policeman in Ireland, the boycotting, if need be, of every steamship or cockboat carrying on intercourse between the two islands. It exhorts Mr. Chamberlain to moderate the rancour of his tongue.

PROFESSOR Arminius Vambery has published, in the journal of the Royal Geographical Society, a paper on the proper way to spell the names of places between Merv and Herat. To begin with, he says, we ought to write Badkhis, the "place where the winds rise," instead of Badgheiz. Amongst other correct orthographies which may be cited are Chemen-i-bid, the meadow of willows; Dash-Kopru, the stone bridge (called in Persian Pul-i-Kusti; Gorien (not Golran); Ir-ulan (not Irolan, the ford of the

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brave; Kaziklibend, "the dam of pegs," on the lower Murghab—a curious phrase; Kelleburun, the cape of the skulls on the Murghab; Kongrauli (the Kungrueli of our maps), the place of the bell.

THE CAMP of Exercise will terminate with a grand review and march-past of troops at Delhi.

FRIDAY 23RD OCTOBER.

THE *Novoye Vremya* has long been expecting a war between England and Russia, and has long considered that such a struggle is unavoidable. And it will come about. Whether to-day, to-morrow, or still later; whether out of the occurrence at Panj-Deh or out of events in the Corea or the Bosphorus, or, as the outcome of peddling diplomacy, it will arrive, and this all know and feel, even though they may not all say it out or recognise it openly. After tracing the character of the two forward movements, that of England, which is based on trade exploitation, and that of Russia which brings with it citizenship and prosperity to all alike, the paper arrives at the conclusion that a conflict between the two European powers is unavoidable, unless in the domestic life of England herself there are not accomplished radical reforms both political and social. A struggle between landlordism and capital on the one side and the Russian peasantry on the other is the entire logical outcome of the history of both States.

WORLD thus speaks of the Prince of Wales:—"The Prince of Wales has been called the Bismarck of English Society; he may be described as its Brummell. Both reputations have been earned at the cost of equal sagacity and effort. Developing the social policy of the Prince Consort, His Royal Highness has consolidated society upon a plutocratic and democratic basis. On the one hand, he has made himself the centre of all that would, in a past generation, have belonged to Almack's sagacity; on the other, he has compelled all that would be Almack's to accept the gilded *Bourgeoisie*. No such revolution has ever been experienced by English Society. It is more than a modification, more than a reconstitution: it is transfiguration and transformation absolute and complete. The process has necessarily been gradual." Good of the "coming K."

THE CONSTRUCTION of the Hooghly Railway Bridge is being pushed on with vigour, and the work is likely to be completed in about eighteen months' time.

IT IS settled that the Viceroy will after all pay a flying visit to the Camp of Exercise. His Excellency will reach Delhi about the middle of January and witness the closing scenes.

SATURDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

SAYS the *Pioneer*:—"A startling report appeared a few days back in a Calcutta paper that 'a portion of the general scheme of army reform now under consideration includes proposals for the utilisation for imperial purposes of the armies of the Native States.' We may at once state without reserve that there is no intention of interfering in any way with these armies with a view of utilising them 'for imperial purposes.' The policy of Government is to leave them in *statu quo*, at least for the present."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week.—

London, October 21.—England has warned Greece and Servia respecting their warlike attitude. Greece has replied that she is anxious for peace, but that it is necessary she should protect her interests. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at York, yesterday, expressed his confidence in the maintenance of peace, and said that the Great Powers would protect Constantinople from aggression.

22.—The Russian Boundary Commission, including M. de Lessar, have left Baku for Kizilarvat.

23.—A majority of the Powers have accepted the proposal of the Porte for a Conference to be held at Constantinople, which will be restricted to the settlement of Roumelia. The first sitting of the Conference will be held on the 26th instant. The Powers have sent a joint warning to Servia. The appeal of Louis Riel, the leader of the Canadian Rebellion, against the capital sentence, has been rejected by the Privy Council.

24.—Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Birminghom yesterday, said that war with Burmah will probably result in the British Government annexing the country, or concluding similar arrangement. His lordship said that a firm policy in that quarter was absolutely necessary, in order to protect British interests. England and Persia have signed an agreement for the retention of Ayoub Khan in Persian territory. The allowonce for his maintenance is to be increased to £12,000 per annum.

The British Government has consented to join the Conference of the Powers at Constantinople.

Belgrade, 20.—The relations between Bulgaria and Servia are strained. King Milan has declined to receive the bearer of an autograph letter from Prince Alexander proposing an arrangement.

Paris, October 23.—The Burmese Envoy here has had an interview with the British Ambassador, to whom he has presented a note stating that he has telegraphed to Mandalay, proposing arbitration in the question ot issue between Great Britain and Burmah. He also gave his assurance that it was the wish of Theebaw to establish freindly relations with England.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1885.

THE STORM-WAVE IN CENTRAL ORISSA.

MR. METCALFE, the energetic Commissioner of the Orissa Division, has sent in a full report of the hurricane and sea-wave which caused on the 21st and 22nd ultimo, an appalling destruction of life and property along the sea board of the Cuttack district. The following particulars taken from the report, may be read with interest. The centre of the cyclone appears to have passed over False Point. Pooree was on the outer edge, where beyond destruction to trees and gardens, it occasioned no injury and caused no great alarm. It was noticed that two strong opposing currents of wind were passing with great rapidity over the Cuttack district at the same time, one blowing west and another north-east. The confluence of the two currents appears to have taken place east of Kendrapara over the purgunahs of Kerara and Kuldeep, where the wind blew with the greatest violence, uprooting the largest trees and levelling whole villages. At Cuttack the storm commenced on the evening of Monday the 21st. Between 4 and 5 o'clock a very heavy black bank of clouds was observed to the north-east, rain followed from the north-east which ceased at 8 o'clock. The evening was calm at Cuttack. Up to midnight there was a modified breeze from the east. Those who had gone out of their houses experienced no difficulty or inconvenience in reaching home at midnight in the teeth of the wind. People had no idea of the dreadful calamity which was about to happen. While Cuttack was calm, the Bay was violently agitated with dirty heavy clouds overhead. The steamers, which were lying outside the False Point harbour, were so knocked about, that it was deemed safe to bring them inside into the harbour. The gale began to increase in violence at 6-30 A.M. At 6-20, two hours before high tide, a tidal wave swept over the False Point harbour, sweeping away all houses ashore; submerging Jumbo; then it rolled in one wide unbroken wave in a north-easterly direction over Kuldeep and Kerara, submerging villages and carrying away with irresistible force houses, cattle, human beings, deer, and other wild animals. The trees were rendered leafless and as if charred by a furnace. The villages near the coast were absolutely destroyed, and no trace of human habitation or vegetation was observed after the wave had passed over it. At Jumbo, the population was about 130 souls. With the exception of some 13 villagers who took refuge in the upper story of a pucca masonry house, all the rest of the population was swept away. When the Commissioner visited the place on the 25th, the village site was covered with the corpses of men, women, and children. Dead bodies were floating in the creek before the village, numerous carcasses of cattle, deer, and huge fish lay about. Mr. Metcalfe says, 'it was a sad scene,' and we may well imagine what a dismal spectacle was presented by this scene of desolation. In the country about Jumbo and Brahmini along the Hunswa creek the injury done to property was immense. We cannot read the harrowing description without a shudder. The cyclone and the sea-wave combined have utterly destroyed trees, clumps of bamboos, and cultivation. The trees look as if they had been scorched by a blast from a fiery furnace. Huge trees have been overturned, and houses crushed into one confused mass. "It is difficult to describe the scene without drawing a graphic description of the aspect of the country which presented the same picture as far as the eye could reach—the wild waste of waters with black shapeless hillocks which looked as if charred by fire. Here and there in places a solitary bullock from time to time lowing for a companion, standing alone, surrounded by the dead carcasses of a herd. Here and there a solitary human form standing out against the sky on the roof of a fallen hut. No sounds, except the rush of water; no sound of cattle, birds or of human voices; all life seemed crushed. The steamer had been delayed so long at False Point and Jumbo that it was night when the part of the Hunswa creek was reached along which the more populous villages had been situated. It was a bright moon-light night. As the steamer approached village sites, immediately on the bank cries of anguish were raised. 'We are all dead and starving. We are no more. We have not even water to drink.' From more distant blackened heaps there came weird voices, the words indistinguishable, but probably to the same purport. The steamer in places literally ran through a succession of floating human bodies. The stench was sickening. The scene of desolation lasted as far as the Brahmini. Beyond that houses were roofless and uprooted trees lay in every direction, but the scorch of the hurricane was wanting. No life had been lost, and the crops were safe." It is stated that in Kerara and Kuldeep 700 villages have been completely wrecked and three-fourths of the population completely destroyed.

At Balasore, no serious mischief appears to have been done. A considerable number of cattle, however, have been drowned. Two causes, it is thought, have combined to prevent the sea-wave from doing much mischief to the crops, and these are the Coast Canal embankments and the great quantity of rain flood-water. The Collector is of opinion that the Coast Canal has done an incalculable benefit to the district. "But for it," he says, "this storm-wave would have wrought a heavy disaster, which must have caused the Government a very serious expenditure of money. For it has stood as an effectual barrier between this destructive wave and the cultivation of the eastern side of the district. But for this most fortunate obstruction, which lies between the sea and the bulk of the eastern crop, the wave must have gone right over the rice up to the high ridges inland. The peasantry fully understand and appreciate the manner in which the embankment has warded off destruction from their crops." It will be interesting to compare the dreadful effects of the Inundation in Orissa, in 1831, with the destruction caused by the storm-wave of 22nd ultimo. The following extracts from the Cuttack Mission Records give a graphic description of the destruction produced by the Cyclone of 1831:—

"The tempest on the 31st October," says the Rev. Mr. Lacey in his letter to the Secretary of the Mission in England, "was most dreadful in its effects on the coast of Orissa. It is quite impossible to give anything like an adequate description of it. The sea, impelled by the winds, broke its bounds and inundated the adjacent country for seven, eight, and nine miles inwards. It was driven with irresistible fury, carrying every impediment before it. The destruction of property is incalculable. All domestic property is destroyed, but the destruction of grain reaped and in the field, with many hundred thousand maunds of salt, is most distressing. There will be a perfect famine, which, however, will be less felt in consequence of the dreadful destruction of human life. The houses, bāzars, temples and muths of the inhabitants were completely destroyed. The people, who were strong, climbed upon the roofs of their houses, but as soon as the mud walls gave way, the roofs were borne away with the gale and the torrent, and from their striking against the trees they were one by one shaken off and drowned. The old people, women and children, soon and first perished; some of the people climbed into trees, and when the gale was somewhat abated, were in some places relieved by boats, sent by the Magistrate at Balasore. In many instances whole families have perished. One village, which before the gale had 1,000 inhabitants, after it had subsided had only thirty. In the district of Balasore it was soon ascertained that 10,000 of the people were missing, but the proper enquiries have not yet been finished. Supplies of rice are being sent from Calcutta by the Government with other articles and several thousands of rupees for the starving survivors.

A great number of salt and other vessels were completely carried out of sea, and some of them taken even miles into the country, and there left shattered, and their cargoes spoiled. The wild beasts were driven from their haunts into the villages, and were another source of danger. The vultures were so driven and soaked that they dropped down and died. The road from Balasore where the storm was most powerfully felt was dangerous to pass, thousands upon thou-

sands of carcasses of men, birds, and animals being left by the receding waters. These particulars are from eye witnesses; the whole cannot be related."

Another extract from a letter of the Revd. A. Sutton reads thus :—

"Balasore, with its vicinity, has been the scene of a dreadful inundation by which, according to the Magistrate's reports, upwards of 20,000 persons perished."

It will be seen that the effects of the cyclone and storm-wave of September 22 were more dreadful in their effects than even the Inundation of 1831. It can be easily imagined how wide-spread is the misery of the people in Orissa. The harrowing accounts we receive every day make us feel that the relief administered by Government is totally inadequate to alleviate the sufferings of the people. In reply to Mr. Metcalfe's report of the 2nd instant, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for gratuitous relief of the sufferers, and directed the Commissioner to use his discretion in making advances under Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loan Act, where necessity is urgent. Mr. Metcalfe of course is doing all he can in administering relief. But with only 20,000 Rs. at his disposal, he can do very little. It is useless to condemn Government action in this matter. It behoves the public to supplement the Government aid by liberal public subscription. The necessity is urgent, the sufferings are intense. It is most unfortunate that the calamity should happen at this time of the year in so many places at once. People have many demands to meet at this particular season, and it is for this reason the Inundations Distress Relief Committee have not been able to collect a large amount of subscription. Only Rs. 30,000 have been collected up to date, when twenty times that amount would not suffice to alleviate distress in all the affected districts in Bengal. We earnestly appeal to the public to generously come forward with funds to save their starving brethren. The Relief Committee are making laudable efforts to do all in their power to help the distressed. But the demands are so many and so urgent that it is utterly impossible for them with such limited means at their disposal to do much. Let every household in Bengal, Behar and Orissa lay by a handful of rice every day at the time of preparing the daily food, and there will soon be an abundance which will relieve all the sufferers. Our rich men are never backward at the call of charity. The cries of distress are deep and loud, and immediate relief is urgently needed.

INDIA AT THE HUSTINGS.

INDIA is a large country—many times larger than England, and its teeming population numbers ten times more than that of Great Britain. Its material importance is likewise greater, and it has been the object of cupidity to foreigners ever since history began. Its political condition, however, is in the present day that of a dependency, and its fortune rests in the hands of the paramount power which governs it from a distance of well nigh six thousand miles. That paramount power, again, rests primarily in the hands of those who elect members to represent them in the British House of Commons. It is natural, therefore, that the people of this country should desire to lay before the electors the disabilities, disadvantages, and grievances the natives labour under in order to rouse their sympathy, and to secure some sort of understanding from the elected to take an interest in Indian matters. As the greatest dependency of England, India has high claims to her consideration, and if humanity, justice, and liberal far-seeing policy could have their way, there need not be the smallest doubt that such consideration would be adequately shown. In that hope the Bombay Presidency Association has done well in taking active measures to lay the wants and wishes of this country before the British public on the eve of the general election in November next. The address it has issued is on the whole a good one, and the sister Associations in Madras and Bengal have, as might be expected, very judiciously expressed their cordial adherence to it. The Bombay Association has also issued some "leaflets" giving outline sketches of particular topics which it is desirable should be known to the British public. These are necessarily very brief, but spread broadcast at the hustings they cannot fail to be of some service. The Bombay and the Madras Associations have, moreover, sent delegates to represent them at the hustings, and to try to influence English opinion. The men deputed are good, able and prudent, and though they will have a novel task to perform, may be expected to do something, at least to interest some well-meaning people in behalf of our country. It has not been possible to give a thorough representative character to the delegates. It is impossible in the present political and social condition of India to obtain an individual having that wide experience of the wants and aspirations of our different castes, communities and conditions, which a representative is required to possess, and without that qualification, it would be unreasonable to expect that the voice of the country should be united in accepting the representative character of persons of whom the bulk of the community have no knowledge. It is true that as regards the political condition of the subject races—the relation between the rulers and the ruled——there is no material difference; and the Mahomedan, the Marhatta, and the Madrasi, the Punjabi, the Bengali and the Oudhites stand on the same level; what is good to the one is good to all the others; and what is evil is equally injurious to all. In so far the task of the delegates is greatly simplified. But for all that there are some subjects in which opinion and interests are divided, or are not common, and in regard to them the risk of misunderstanding and mischief is graver. Let our readers take for instance religion in regard to which opinion is greatly divided, and let us suppose that the delegate or delegates are Christians, who have seceded from Hinduism, that they conscientiously believe that the corner-stone of political advancement should be Christianity, and none should be advanced who is not a Christian, and that they act up to their conscientious belief; and he will at once percieve the difficulty we refer to. We have named relegion, because it is the least likely to give offence. The delegates selected are not Christians, and so no one can take it as a personal reflection, and at the same time it serves to explain our meaning as fully as we could wish. This consideration has made the British Indian Association decline to recognize the delegates as its representatives. This is in one sense a disadvantage, but it was unavoidable. It would be unreasonable to expect the natives of Bengal to pledge themselves—hand and foot as it were—to the opinions of persons whom they have never seen, and of whose opinions they know nothing.

The Bombay Association has taken another step—it is a resolution to promote the candidature of some persons and to oppose that of others. It is, to say the least, a most unfortunate one to adopt, and we are surprised that the good sense of the leaders of the Association did not at once perceive its bearings. Its effect on the return of the persons named will not be in any way appreciable—certainly not more so than that of the fly on the wheel. Votes at the hustings are governed by very different considerations. The election expenses at the last General Election came up to about ten millions sterling, and in spite of the new Corruptions-At-Elections Act, we should not be surprised if in November next the amount did not rise to something enormous. Party feeling, local influence, and caucuses will also exercise no mean part in the issue, and a resolution of the Bombay Association, however ably seconded by the three delegates, cannot for a moment be supposed to serve as a factor in the case. If Sir Richard Temple had at the last General Election to seek the shelter of a friendly hotel from the showers of rotton eggs and something more serious, our delegates will find matters to be by no means so favorable as to enable them to address a hustings-gathering for or against any particular candidate. At unopposed elections things may prove more convenient, but if the candidate in such a case be one of those whom the Association proposes to oppose, what effectual step can the delegates adopt to express their views? A unanimous gathering of Englishmen will be the last to allow the voice of native opposition to articulate a single syllable. In so far no possible good can be effected by partizan feeling, or personal hostility. At the same time the mischief of identifying India with party politics, and taking part in party tactics, would be incalculable; and nothing more suicidal can be thought of than such a course. The wisest and the most far-seeing statesmen of all parties have repeatedly warned the British public against allowing India to be made the theme of party politics—the foot-ball of the ins and the outs,—and the inevitable tendency of the resolution, we condemn, is to consummate that evil. A host of enemies will be created, who will be able always to injure us, although their power of doing good would be limited. Even in India the resolution cannot work smoothly. Already it has produced a serious breach where continuity and unity are of the utmost importance. The secession of such leaders of society as Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai and Mr. Dosabhoi Framjee may well threaten the very existence of the Association. Under the best of circumstances it will weaken the influence of the Association as an instrument for doing good. The British Indian Association of Calcutta has, we find, emphatically declined to have any thing to do with the resolution. It is a pity that matters were not managed in this respect with greater deliberation and prudence.

TINKERING NO. 1.

'THE greater the hurry the less speed' is a good old adage, and men who have important business in hand should bear it carefully in mind. Unfortunately our rulers are above such trite axioms. With the railway, the telegraph, and the telephone working around them, and the period of their service limited by law, they cannot brook the idea of calm, quiet, protracted deliberation. Every thing must be done in extreme haste; the affairs of years must be condensed into weeks, and those requiring months must be done in a few hours; but as truth prevails in spite of telegraphs and imperious temper, the concrete wisdom of the ancients as preserved in their sayings is but too often verified by the action of Hotspurs. In Bengal matters are in a worse position. Sir Rivers Thompson's utter want of sympathy for the people placed under him, and his impatience of even prayers from them serve to intensify the worst evils of hurry and inconsiderateness. A notable instance of this is afforded by his conduct towards the British Indian Association in connexion with its prayer to defer the enforcement of the Bengal Tenancy Act from the 1st of November (the date announced) to the commencement of the next official year. The Association assigned the most cogent reasons to support the necessity for this step, and fully pointed out the legal difficulties that stood in the way; but all to no purpose. Sir Rivers had made up his mind to have his pet law at once put in force, and could not possibly listen to the voice of reason coming from so detested a source as the Zemindars of Bengal. He snubbed the zemindars, told them they did not understand what they wrote about, and summarily rejected their prayer. He or his scribes would take care of the law, and the people should be satisfied with the law as interpreted by him or them. And his semi-official organ, the *Pioneer*, improved the occasion by an amount of bumptious writing which would have been amusing, had it not been so utterly contemptible. The legal difficulty pointed out by the British Indian Association could not, however, be so easily got over. Though unmindful enough of the troubles and annoyances which the people would be put to by having their affairs boulversed in the middle of a year, at the worst season possible, the Government of India could not quietly overlook it. They knew that the matter would be carried to the High Court, and the *expose* then would amount to a positive scandal. They accordingly called the attention of Sir Rivers Thompson to this state of things, and Sir Rivers "considered that the best thing to do in the circumstances was to pass a short Act, which should continue the provisions of the existing law relating to distraint and deposits, the only two points on which temporary absence of legal rules was likely to cause difficulty, till

such time as the new rules should be officially notified." There were many more points of difficulty than two, but it would be idle to recapitulate them here. As regards the admitted difficulties, the question now arose, which was really the better course, to withdraw the Bengal Government notification announcing that the Lieutenant-Governor would bring the Tenancy Act into force on November 1, or to move the whole machinery of the legislature, to set aside all the safeguards against hasty legislation, suspend the standing orders, and pass a new law? To do the one would be to hurt the *amour propre* of Sir Rivers Thompson, to admit that the British Indian Association was right in its interpretation of the law and Sir Rivers wrong; and to do the other would be to prostitute the legislature for personal considerations. The wisdom of Government has accepted the second course. At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, held on the 15th, Sir Stuart Bayley got the rules for the business of the Council suspended, and had a Bill passed to postpone for a limited time the operation of some of the obnoxious provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act. We wish Sir Rivers Thompson joy for this successful mastering of his difficulties; but we cannot but mourn the lot of a country in which laws are made and unmade for the sake of the *amour propre* or *zid* of individuals, and not with a view to the good of the people. We are doubtful, too, if the *amour propre* of Sir Rivers has really been saved by the expedient. Had Sir Rivers yielded to the prayer of the British Indian Association he would have made a graceful concession to the well-being of his subjects; but he very unreasonably apprehended it would lower his dignity, and so snubbed the memorialists; and the new Act has emphasized the mistake he committed. An act of the legislature may legitimize a particular crime for the nonce, but the crime does not thereby cease to be a crime in the eye of the public. As regards Sir Rivers the remedy in this instance has proved worse than the offence.

AN ULTIMATUM TO KING THEEBAW.

An ultimatum has been sent to King Theebaw. The British Lion is thoroughly aroused, and there is no escape for the Burmese Prince now. The unfortunate Prince will learn too late how dangerous it is to neglect to pay obeisance to the British Lion, and that neither the Eagle nor the Bear can protect him against the wrath of his powerful neighbour. The terms of the ultimatum are, (1) that he should receive an English Envoy with a view to the settlement of matters now in dispute; (2) that he should suspend action against the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation; (3) that for the future he should accept an English Resident under suitable conditions. The *Times*, in a leading article, states that the Chief Commissioner of British Burma has been instructed to demand a reply to the ultimatum within four days. The ultimatum is very decided in its tone, and if disregarded, will be followed up by the immediate despatch of a force from Madras. So King Theebaw has put his foot into the snare at last. It does not matter that it was through no desire of his own that his relations with England were cut off—he never demanded that the British embassy should be removed from Mandalay. Whatever he did in giving offence to the British Government, he did as an independent prince in the exercise of his own Sovereign authority; but England chose to express her disapproval of his acts, and declared that no civilized Power could hold friendly relations with such a brutal King; and thus the relations between the two nations were interrupted. But that does not matter.

If Theebaw had not trifled with British interests in his territory, and refrained from coqueting with the French Government, or any other Foreign Power, he would perhaps have been safe from British animosity. But he must know that England will not allow any Foreign Power to exercise the slightest influence in his dominions, and England and England alone will exercise supreme sway in Upper Burma, and he must be a puppet in her hands. The ultimatum was sent on the 17th, and his reply is anxiously waited for. In the meantime most sensational telegrams are sent from Rangoon. The Burmese Government have engaged 5,000 dakayats, whom they are sending down secretly in small batches in boats to create disturbances in British territory; 8,000 Burmese troops have been ordered to the frontier; preparations are being made for imprisoning all British subjects in Mandalay, of massacring all foreigners, of sinking British Steamers and getting up a revolt at Rangoon. So the indignation of the British and the Indian public is kept up at fever heat by those who want to depose King Theebaw at once and annex Upper Burma to the British Empire. The annexionists will not have to wait long now. Either the silly King will be swept away, or will be so humiliated that the British merchants of Rangoon will have it all their own way at Mandalay. So Theebaw's hour has come, and we can already see the end. In a recent speech made by Lord Ripon, he expressed his opinion that there were only two courses open to England in Burma: the one was to depose Theebaw and substitute another Burmese Prince; and another was the conclusion of a treaty regulating the British commercial relations with Upper Burma. The alternative course was annexation, but his Lordship advocated the former course so as to avoid approximating China and France. Lord Ripon has given expression to the feeling of his trading countrymen. What the right-minded people of England, the lovers of equity and justice, the upholders of the true principles of international law, have to say on the question, we have yet to learn. The storm is raging so violently now at the cry of insult and oppression raised by interested politicians, that we apprehend the worst possible consequences—the voice of reason is sure to be drowned at this crisis. It is reported from Paris that the Burmese envoy there, upon hearing that an ultimatum had been despatched by the British Government, at once telegraphed to Burma, urging acceptance of the British demands. It is said that he has been instructed in reply to enquire whether the British Government will receive a Burmese Embassy to negotiate for the re-establishment of a British Embassy at Mandalay and a Burmese Legation in London.

To us Indians there does not seem to exist any reason for a war. Theebaw is perfectly independent in his own dominions. There is no treaty right of any kind, the breach of which would justify a quarrel. The misunderstanding with the Bombay-Burma Trading Company is a purely local matter which does not concern our Government in the least, not more than the imprisonment of a Burmese for a breach of contract by one of our courts, would concern the Lord of the White Elephant. Nor are we singular in this idea. Our contemporary of the *Statesman* is at one with us. He denounces the proposed aggression as positively immoral. But it is neither justice nor Vattel that regulates the conduct of our Government. Political action is but too frequently regulated by very different considerations. Lost prestige in Europe had to be made up by Ashantee and Abyssinia, and now the losses in Soudan are to be recouped by the annexation of Mandalay. The march can be effected very successfully in three weeks, and if the General Election be defered till the middle of December, the ministers can come to the hustings with the victory of Mandalay inscribed on their banners, and their oppositionists will be nowhere.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will arrive in Calcutta by a special train on Saturday, the 12th December, at 5 P. M. Calcutta time. The arrangements for reception will be the same as usual on such occasions. The Route taken will be by the Hooghly Bridge, Strand Road, and Esplanade Row.

The Levee at Agra will be held by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 26th November at 9 P. M. instead of on the 25th November as notified before.

It has been notified that the Trustees of the Bengal Civil Fund have transferred the assets and liabilities of the Fund to the Secretary of State, and the latter has accepted the transfer.

It is reported that the Prince of Wales intends to pay a visit to Australia next year. China also, we understand, is included in his programme.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Indian delegates was held in London on Thursday the 15th. "The audience," says the *Pioneer*, "which comprised all parties was sympathetic, and on Saturday the delegates were to have an interview with the Secretary of State."

His Majesty the Second King of Siam died on the 20th of August last. What a long time it takes for Siamese news to travel to India, and with what indifference such news is received in this country! And yet there are Siamese subjects in Calcutta who mourn the loss of their King with genuine sorrow. Had King Theebaw been dead, the news would have been spread like wild-fire, and people would have congratulated each other on the world being rid of this specimen of wayward Burmese Royalty, the foe to humanity, the enemy of good Government. The Siamese King was a peaceful neighbour, and his birth or installation or death is a matter of no moment to the people of India.

There is no knowing where the Eastern question will end. The whole of the Balkan Peninsula is in a ferment. Prince Alexander is determined to sacrifice every thing in order to secure the union of Bulgaria with Roumelia. Montenegro is preparing for war, and the army is ready for active service in the field. The Albanians are ready to assist the Porte against the common enemy. Servian troops are on the Macedonian frontier. Greece also is showing military activity, and it is apprehended that she means to have her share in the coming struggle. It was reported that Prince Alexander was marching at the head of an army on Adrianople. The report has since been contradicted, but the situation shows that every thing is ready for active hostilities. A Collective Note was presented to Bulgaria dissuading the Government from concentrating troops on the Turkish frontier. Bulgaria has partly consented to comply with the request.

A formal Conference of the Great Powers was proposed to devise a settlement of the Bulgarian question. Austria, Germany and Russia recommend the Porte to invite the Great Powers to a Conference. The Porte, replying to the Collective Note, asks the Powers to co-operate in the settlement of the dispute, especially in consequence of the threatening attitude of Greece and Servia. In this state of affairs it is satisfactory to learn that the Bulgarian Note to the Powers tenders complete submission to their decision. We doubt very much, however, whether the affair will have a peaceful settlement. The outlook is gloomy, and we are afraid a general war may burst out any moment. All the Great Powers are greatly concerned in the Bulgarian question, and it is their interest to have the matter peaceably settled. We watch the development of events with extreme anxiety.

Since the above was written, Reuter telegraphs that, according to *Journal de St. Petersburgh*, the Great Powers have resolved to restore the *status quo* in Roumelia.

Our contemporaries are anxiously asking, who is to bear the burdens of the Imperial defence? Who should pay the charge of adding thirty thousand men to the standing army? The cost will be about a crore and a half. India ought to pay only a portion of this charge, and surely not the whole of it. But who is to listen to the anguished cry of the Indian people? The thoughts and feelings and wants of the people weigh nothing against the so-called imperial considerations. India must be bled, let her suffer how she may. We have no control over our Finances. Our rulers must determine for us how our money should be spent, how our life-blood must be wasted. The frontier must be defended, to guard against Russian aggression. We have no objections to strengthen the frontier defences in such a way that the Indian empire may present an impregnable front to the enemies of England. Let not the north-west frontier alone, but the whole northern line be defended, and let the coast defences, which are at present utterly neglected, be adequately provided for. We shall rejoice to see that imperial reasons oblige our rulers to resort to these measures, and we shall gladly take the share of our burdens. But to compel us to pay

the whole cost is to ruin the country. The story of the golden egg points a moral of no ordinary import. English statesmen should always bear this fable in mind, whenever financial resolutions are taken in England without due regard for the interests of India. It is stated that an income tax will be imposed to provide for the extra million and a half, which the augmentation of the frontier army will require. A grave political blunder will be made, if this odious tax be revived. Utter incapacity in the art of Government will be shown by those who re-impose this detestable impost in the teeth of the most incontrovertible arguments which have been advanced against levying this tax in India. We would suggest, if ways and means must be found to raise an extra million and a half, that customs duties should be re-imposed. A grievous injustice was done to India in 1879 by remitting those duties. It is now in the power of Lord Dufferin's Government to repair the wrong which was done to the country to please English constituencies. This is the only way in which the additional charge can be met without raising a storm, without sucking our life-blood, without taking rice and salt, *attah* and *dal* from our mouths.

WE are glad to observe that at the last half-yearly General Meeting of the British Indian Association, Babu Koonjo Lal Bannerjea proposed a resolution which was duly seconded, that the question of reforming the mofussil Police be referred to the Managing Committee for their consideration. The present police establishment was constituted under Act V of 1861 of the India Council, slightly modified by Act VII. of 1869. The inferior members of the force empowered to investigate all cases consist of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables, the latter of whom receive a monthly pay of from Rs. 10 to 30, which is the maximum. Men with such low salaries are empowered to arrest, put to trouble and disgrace the highest noble of the land. The new force organised in 1861, has existed for about 25 years, and loud are the complaints against them throughout the country, particularly against the inferior officers. The rich and the poor equally complain of their inefficiency, and the positive mischief they are doing. It is high time that a Commission should be appointed to enquire into the efficiency of the Police Force. Babu KunjoLal Bannerjea's motion has, therefore, not been made too soon.

WE NOTICE with pleasure that the Government of India has granted permission to Mr. Cranenburgh to continue the publication of his "Hand-books of Criminal cases," for a certain period. The sale of the Hand-books already published is also sanctioned. The Government of India would do well in giving up its copyright of the *Indian Law Reports*, and grant free permission to the public to republish the judgments. We readily admit that the Government has to employ a very highly paid agency to prepare the reports, and to incur heavy expense in their publication, and it is proper that they should cover their cost, and not draw upon the general Treasury, or in other words tax the public at large for the benefit of suitors and lawyers. Law books are dear, so are medical books, but no more have medical men a right to demand a subsidy from Government to cheapen medical literature than have lawyers for cheap law books. The risk of allowing private publishers to issue law-reports which may be cited as authority in our courts is great. Serious mischief might be done by incorrect reports. It is wrong to confound judgments with the abstract reports compiled by Government. The idea, too, of making Government compile books at great cost, and then to allow private publishers to pirate them for their individual benefit is absurd. The reports, moreover, do not stand on the same footing with *Gazetted* advertisements. Every syllable that can be said in favor of the public character of the reports might with equal propriety be urged in regard to such Government publications as the Selections from the Government Records, or Dalton's Ethnology. The public has an indefeasible right to the judgments as given by our courts, but the abstracts prepared by the editors are quite different, and in regard to them the law of copyright should certainly apply. It is no part of the duty of a Government to prepare abstracts of judgments, and Government would be fully justified in dropping its law-reports altogether, and thereby saving a large sum annually, leaving the suitors and lawyers and judges to get their law books from the cheapest market they can find; but we doubt if that would be a public benefit. However, as the Government has agreed to continue taxing the public for the benefit of lawyers, we must not stand in the way.

THE LAST of the Mutiny leaders has passed away. The death of Lord Straithnairn, better known as Sir Hugh Rose, is announced. He rendered distinguished service to his country during the Crimean war, and won the Crimean medal and the Legion of Honor. His name was in every body's mouth during the Indian Mutiny. He captured the fortress of Jhansi, compelled the brave Rani to flee to the jungles after a bloody fight, routed Tantia Topee, scattered his forces, and quelled the Mutiny in Central India and Bundelkand. He succeeded Lord Clyde as Commander-in-Chief in India, and was able to introduce many reforms in the Army. He retired from the Indian service in 1865, and took the command of the forces in Ireland. He was raised to the peerage under the title of "Baron of Strathnairn in the County of Nairn, and of Jhansi in the East Indies." The name of Sir Hugh Rose is not execrated by the people of the Upper Provinces like that of other bloody-minded leaders of the Mutiny. He tempered justice with mercy, and his energy of character, firmness of purpose, and coolness of judgment were honored and respected by friends and foes alike.

WE LEARN that Mr. Edwin Arnold, C. S. I., author of the 'Light of Asia,' and other well-known poems, will arrive at Bombay by the P. & O. Steamer, *Parmatta*, on November 24, accompanied by his wife and daughter, intending to revisit the scenes of his early life in India, and other places interesting in connection with Brahmanical and Budhistic religion and literature.

WE LEARN from the annual Report for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, for 1884, that a large number of the numerous trees planted during the past few years have grown well, and the garden now presents a fine park-like appearance, for which the public of Calcutta, no less than the Government, are indebted to Dr. King. Dr. King reports as follows on the Japan paper mulberry:—"In several of my recent reports I have referred to the Japan paper mulberry as a hopeful source of paper fibre for Bengal. I am happy to say that the trees of this species in the garden continue to grow well. Although now only three years old, they are twenty-five feet high, and have proportionately thick stems. The fibre contained in the bark is one of the best materials for paper known. It is easily separated, is strong, and requires little bleaching. As the tree grows thoroughly well and copies freely, I think it quite possible that, in the course of time, natives may be induced to grow it on the odd corners of land which are so common near Bangali villages." The *Sabai* grass, the suitability of which as raw material for paper has been established beyond doubt, is now largely used in local manufacture.

THE WEEKIST of the *Saturday Evening Englishman* has put forth a novel doctrine about loyalty. He holds that "loyalty ought to mean a loyal support of those who really represent Her Majesty's Government in this country, and that individual abuse of highly placed officials is almost tantamount to abusing Her Majesty whose representatives, though in a minor degree, such officials are." The saving clause "in this country" makes loyalty dependent on latitude and longitude, and preserves intact the right of the outs to abuse Her Majesty's Ministers whenever they list, in season and out of season, and to bring in as many votes of censure as they choose. And yet it does not go far enough. If we accept it as a general rule in India, how should we deal with the Editor of the *Englishman*, and the Weekist too? During the Ilbert Bill days no one was more violent in abusing Lord Ripon, the highest representative ofHer Majesty in the East, than these two, and were they really disloyal to Her Majesty, on that occasion? If not, and—we presume not,—the maxim has no leg to stand upon. We have then the Town Hall orators who denounced Lord Ripon, and those who cheered them, (and the Editor of the *Englishman* was one of them), and those who hooted and hissed that nobleman at the gate of his Viceregal palace—but we need say nothing about them. The fact is there should be another qualifying clause in the maxim and that should be *for natives*. We presume the Weekist means it, only he has not the candour to let it out in so many words. Of course our contemporary will denounce us of maliciousness or some other sin, for saying this; but he should remember that it is not in ordinary human nature to calmly sit under foul malicious charges.

THOSE who have been strenuously exerting for sometime to secure native recruits for the Health Society have been always eloquent in praise of the "noble" efforts being made by that body to promote the study of science and the diffusion of scientific knowledge among the people. But their antecedents and their actions belied their professions, and the natives shrewdly suspected that the primary object of the movers was to oust the native Commissioners of Calcutta from their places, and to put in Europeans. This suspicion has now been proved to be well founded. The Society is now the busiest body canvassing for votes for Europeans, and the machinery it has organised and the caucuses it has established for votes show that the lesson taught in England by Mr. Chamberlain has not been thrown away. Of course the profession is that votes are wanted only for those Wards in which Europeans reside. But as there are only two or three Wards in which Europeans form a majority of residents,—and these have always had European Commissioners—and exertion is being made with reference to a large majority of the 18 Wards of the Town, it is easy to perceive the utter hollowness of the profession. We should be the last to offer any opposition to the return of Europeans for those Wards in which they form a majority; but we naturally demur to a solitary bearer of the name of Albuquerqe, or of his associates, or successors, —nay the bearer of a genuine Anglo-Saxon denomination—having precedence of the whole race of the natives. There is a want of proportion in the professions of the Society which strikes us as ludicrously absurd. Perhaps Sir Rivers Thompson likes the idea, at least he cannot dislike anything that tends to reduce the natives to the lowest level of hewers of wood and drawers of water; but whether so or not, his raid against the Corporation has given a good handle to the Society. The motto on the banner of the Society is "ten per cent. House Rate and any amount of perquisites." What could science want more?

WE WELCOME both Mr. Harrison, the popular Chairman, and Mr. Turnbull, the energetic Secretary of the Calcutta Corporation, back to Calcutta. Mr. Harrison takes over charge to-day.

THE MAHARAJA of Hutwa has subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the Kristodas Pal Memorial Fund. We hope the other zemindars of Behar will follow the noble example thus set by the worthy Maharaja.

IT IS SAID that Sir Rivers Thompson, when at Murshidabad, offered to sanction a grant of Rs. 4,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the flood, but Mr. Alexander, the Collector, he of the Steam Launch notoriety, declined to accept it, saying that he can get all the money required from the landlords by private subscriptions. This was a handsome testimony in favour of the humanity of the much-abused Zemindars from a quarter whence it was least expected. Sir Rivers Thompson has borne similar testimony. In the last para, of his resolution on the Administration Report of the Burdwan Division he says:

"With a single exception, regarding which special enquiry is being made, the zemindars of the Burdwan Division conducted themselves creditably throughout a year which called for special forbearance and benevolence on the part of landed proprietors. From some of the landholders, liberal contributions were received in aid of the relief operations conducted by the Government, while others altogether stopped the collection of rents from their tenants. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that a special expression of his thanks may be conveyed to the gentlemen who have thus recognized the responsibilities of their position, and have come forward to help in a matter where their assistance was peculiarly appropriate and effectual." We are not at all surprised at this. Benevolence has ever been the corner-stone of Hinduism, and no nation, sect or religion, has surpassed it, or even equalled it, either in theory or practice. Many an English mill-owner went away to Paris when their operatives were dying of hunger during the Cotton-famine, but no body of Hindu zemindars have ever left their station to avoid the sight of death or suffering from starvation. They have always tried to relieve their neighbours and ryots to the best of their ability, and if they could not administer complete relief to the sufferers the blame lay with their impoverished condition and not with their will. But however that be, the question suggests itself if the landlords are worthy of thanks for stopping all collection of rent during a season of distress, what thanks should we accord to Sir Rivers who did not think it necessary or expedient to remit or suspend a single penny of the dues of Government from the sufferers? And what should we say of the justice and fairness of his denunciations during the debates on the Tenancy Bill against the hard heartedness, cruelty, and rackrenting propensity of those who have now earned his thanks for their benevolence? It may be all very well for our legislators to felicitate themselves upon having saved the ryot from the grasp of the zemindar; but as a matter of fact they have most cruelly injured the ryot by murdering his benefactors. They did so in the Dekkan by their ryotwari settlement, and men died like rotten sheep under the first touch of the last Famine there. The same was the case when the greatly-vaunted Thomasonian Settlement was rubbed on the touch stone of Famine. The turn of Bengal has now come, and the Tenancy Act will accomplish the end within a very short space of time. If it should fail, which is not at all likely, it would be easy to devise a new tax or two. Sir Rivers has already the Putwari tax in hand. We have also the Cadastral Survey tax *in prospectu*, an outcome of the Tenancy Act. *The Englishman* thus recounts, the blessings it is to usher in. It opens up every subject of strife and dispute about the land. An army of peons and amins is let loose with attendant pettifoggers who harass and bewilder the people and sow the seeds of litigation which must be ruinous to the poorer classes. As to the landlords, it need only be said that a Cadastral Survey in a settled district means the grossest interference with the rights of private property attended by no inconsiderable expense, and bringing to them no corresponding advantages.

INDIA'S trade with England is more than half her whole trade with the world. Last year the proportion to the whole was a little smaller than in 1883-84, but was about the same as in 1882-83. The other half of India's trade is so spread over a large number of countries that not one of them anything like approaches the proportion of the trade with England. China takes the largest share next after England, the proportion being under 11 per cent. for Hongkong and the Treaty Ports combined. The trade with France does not represent 6 per cent. of our whole trade, being but little more than a tenth of the trade with England. Producing little of the descriptions of goods mainly required by India, while India's staple exports are weighed with heavy taxation in France, the trade with that country offers but little prospect of development. The Straits Settlements come next with under 3½ per cent. of our whole trade, the proportion reaching this sum in consequence of the considerable export of opium to that colony. The United States follow with about 3 per cent., of our trade, then Italy with 2·65 per cent., Belgium with 2·21 per cent., and Ceylon with 2·14 per cent. And then follow a great many other countries with a still smaller share of our trade.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications :—

1. Accounts relating to the Trade by Land of British India from April to July 1885.
2. Report on Public Instruction in British Burma for 1884-85.
3. Progress Report of the Forest Administration in Ajmere, Mewara, for 1883-84.
4. A memorial of the Rifah-i Am Association of Lucknow.
5. Journal of the National Indian Association, for October 1885.
6. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine for Octr. 1885.
7. Indian Postal Guide for Octr 1885.
8. The Madras Mahajana Sabha, 1884-85.
9. A Catalogue of New and Standard Works of Radhabai, Bombay.
10. The Mahammadan Magazine for Octr 1885.
11. The Dehra Dun Railway, by W. Hope Esqr.
12. Anandakadamvini for Asvin, Sam. 1942.
13. Report on the Police Administration of the Province of Assam, for 1884.
14. The Theosophist, Vol. VII. No. 73 Octr 1885.
15. Rigveda Sanhita by Rames Chundra Datta Esq.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., Physician in ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 21st October, 1885.

General—6th Octr—The following officers have been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of furlough :—Mr N S Alexander, C S, one month and twenty-nine days and Mr J Tweedie, C S, four days.

13th Octr—Moulvie Syed Wajid Hussein, Tempy Sub-Dy Collr, Hajipore, in the dist of Mozufferpore, is apptd to act as Special Dy Collr for employment on batwara work in that dist, vice Baboo Ram Churn Lall, who will revert to the regular line.

Mr A A Wace, C S, has been granted by the Secy of State an extension of furlough for 14 days.

Syed Mahomed Israil, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of three months' extraordinary leave on medel certe without pay.

14th Octr—Mr D Norton, Asst Magte and Collr, Kurseong, Darjeeling, is apptd to act in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Dy Collrs on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Collr of Gya.

Mr E M Reily, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr J White, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Kurseong, Darjeeling is transfd to Durbhunga, and is apptd to have charge of the Madhubani sub-divn of that dist during the absence on leave of Mr E M Reily.

16th Octr—Mr J Were Edgar, C S I, Magte and Collr, Noakhally, is apptd to be Magte and Collr of Tipperah, but will continue to act as Secy to the Govt of Bengal, in the Financial Dept, until further orders.

Mr R M Waller, Magte and Collr, on furlough, is apptd to be Magte and Collr of Noakhally.

Mr W R Larminie, Magte and Collr, Nuddea, is appid to be Magte and Collr of the 24-Pergunnahs, but will continue to act as Comr of Dacca until further orders.

Mr J A Hopkins, Offg Magte and Collr, Nuddea is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr A A Wace, Magte and Collr, on furlough, is apptd to be Magte and Collr of Furreedpore.

Mr H Lee, Asst Magte and Collr, on furlough, is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Purneah.

Mr Lee is appid to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magtes and Dy Collrs, from date he joins his apptmt.

Mr S S Jones is apptd to act in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Dy Collrs, and is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Rungpore, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Collr of that dist.

Mr C P Casperz, Asst Magte and Collr, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Cuttack.

Mr Casperz is apptd to act in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Dy Collrs from date he joins his apptmt.

Mr C R Marindin is apptd to act, until further orders' in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Dy Collrs, and is posted to Monghyr, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Collr of Maldha.

Mr F R S Collier, Asst Magte and Collr, is apptd to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Dy Collrs, and is posted to Manbhoom; on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Dy Comr of that dist.

Mr A M Staley, Asst Magte and Collr, is apptd to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Dy Colrs, and is posted to the 24-Pergns, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Dy Comr of Julpigoree.

The undermentioned gentlemen are apptd temply to be sub-Dy Colrs of the fourth grade, and are posted to the dists mentioned opposite their names. Their services are placed at the disposal of the Financial Dept of this Govt for employmt on excise work :—

Baboo Hera Lal Sen, Moorshedabad; Baboo Behary Lal Sirkar, Dacca, and Baboo Hara Chundra Ghose, Burdwan.

Mr A C Tute, Jt Magte and Dy Collr, is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Mozufferpore, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Collr of Pubna.

17th Oct,—Mr. A. Boroeah is appointed to act until further orders, in the first grade of Jt Magtes and Dy Collrs, and is posted to the sudder station of the dist of Tipperah, on being relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Collr of Noakholly.

Mr T M Kirkwood, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Patna, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Mr R M Towers, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Midnapore, is apptd to be Dist and Sess Judge, Mooshedabad.

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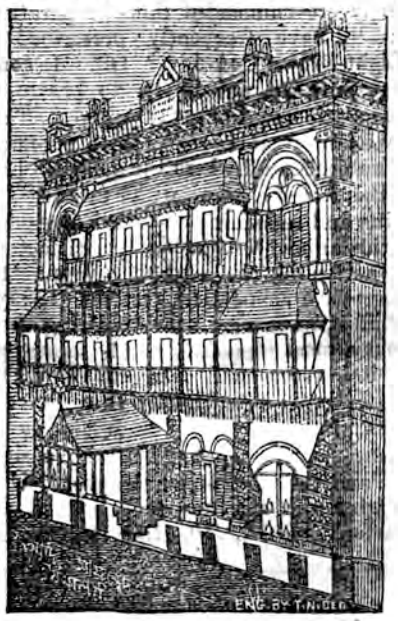

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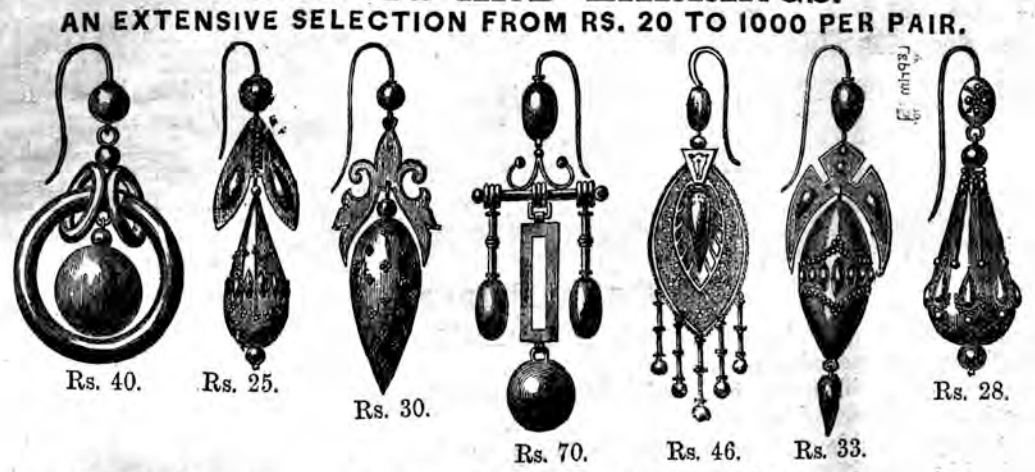

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2. As at present, value-payable and insured articles need only be accompanied by the prescribed V. P. memoranda or insured declarations

3. Firms that post many ordinary parcels or value-payable articles will be given books of receipts or V. P. memoranda on application.

4. Ordinary parcels presented without the prescribed receipts ready filled up will be forwarded, but no receipt will be given for them.

5. An acknowledgment from the addressee that the parcel has been duly received can be obtained on payment of one anna extra, as heretofore.

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1. From and after the 1st October 1885, the Valur-Payable system will be extended to unregistered book-packets, prepaid and unpaid.

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3. Booksellers and others who require a certificate that the book packet has been duly posted, can also obtain a certificate of posting, if presented ready written in a book or on a separate slip. The certificate should be simply a copy of the address on the book-packet, and should bear a half-anna stamp, which will be defaced and the certificate returned to the messenger.

4. The postage for an unregistered book-packet sent value-payable will be the same as for an ordinary book-packet. The value-payable commission will be deducted from the amount recovered from the addressee.

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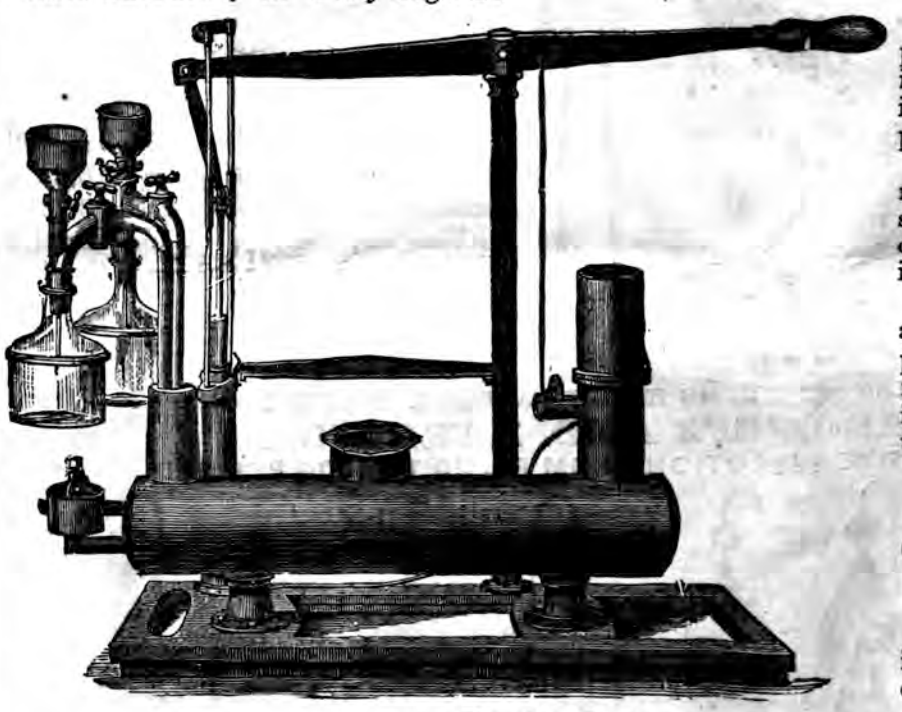

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Cataract Spectacles Crystal	„	10	0	0
Testers to be sent on deposit of	„	10	0	0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
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Bank of Bengal.

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Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

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Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

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Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

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TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. for the half year ended 30th June, 1885, will be paid to the Shareholders of the Turkessur Railway Company Limited, on and from the 10th instant, on the presentation of scrip at the office of the undersigned.

The Transfer Register will be closed from the 10th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

No. 1, Lyons Range, CALCUTTA: *9th October. 1885.* — HOARE, MILLER & CO *Managing Agents.*

REVIEW OF SIR MADHAVA RAO'S ECETHIES.

The Tarkessur Railway Company Ld.

NOTICE.

The Third General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 38, Strand, Calcutta, on Wednesday the 28th October 1885, at noon for the purpose of receiving and passing the Accounts and Balance Sheet for the half year ended 30th June 1885, and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 28th instant both days inclusive.

HOARE, MILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 9th October, 1885.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

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CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

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2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

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738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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For the Hall, Library, Dining Room and Drawing Room &c. A large variety of the newest and most elegant designs in teak, mahogany, walnut and other woods.

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All gilt, white and gold, walnut, and ebony and gilt and Rosewood, in all styles, and suitable for complete furnishing consisting of suites of furniture, upholstered in the latest fashion with the richest Damasks, Tapestries, Reps and Velvets and suited to all tastes, Cabinets, Tables, Whatnots, Brackets and Mirrors.

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A magnificient display of the richest cut crystal, and colored glass Chandeliers, from 2 to 200 lights.

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